

50X1-HUM

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

REVIEW OF 1952 ACHIEVEMENTS,
SHORTCOMINGS IN RUMANIAN AGRICULTURE

There was also a lack of fodder and ensilage for animals. At the Cotusen State Farm, for example, materials were not supplied in time to build sties for sows and their sucklings, which had to be kept in the sheds of other animals. The Minister of Agriculture took no interest in labor and did not encourage competitive work, leaving everything to the unions.

- 1 -

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The report submitted to the congress did not analyze thoroughly the various forms of class struggle. This shows that the former managements of unions slackened in their vigilance, underestimating the enemy who infiltrated state farms and tractor stations. As a result of such negligence, it was possible for kulaks to exploit working peasants.

The congress was informed, from documents at hand, that sabotage and theft were committed at state farms and MTS, and that damaging elements were not discovered and removed. Such is the case at the Jigalia State Farm, the Toporu MTS, and many others.

1952 AGRICULTURAL GAINS -- Bucharest, Viata Sindicala, 23 Jan 53

A communique of the State Planning Committee reviewed 1952 progress in agriculture as follows:

In 1952, state farms and collectives tilled 19 percent of the total arable surface of the Rumanian People's Republic. State farms, collectives, and TOZ together tilled 21.2 percent.

In 1952, agriculture was supplied with an additional 3,530 tractors, 1,440 grain sowers, 2,300 cultivators, 1,200 threshers, 100 potato diggers, and 300 grain combines, which helped to mechanize agriculture on a large scale.

Thirty new MTS were created in 1952. MTS were equipped with a much larger number of tractors, tractor plows, shallow disk plows, cultivators, reaper binders, and other machines.

The number of collectives grew to 1,795 by the end of 1952, and the area of collectives increased 2.4 times over 1951. In 1952, the cultivated area was 112,000 hectares greater than in 1951, with increased areas planted in corn, rice, cotton, sunflowers, sugar beets and soybeans.

Because of lack of rain in the western and southern parts of the country in 1952, production of corn and wheat as well as of vegetables was below quotas. Harvests on state farms, collectives, and TOZ in 1952 exceeded those of individual farmers for wheat by 20 percent, rye 9 percent, barley 22 percent, oats 16 percent, and corn 17 percent. At the Rasnov State Farm, Stalin Regiune, 2,841 kilograms of autumn wheat were obtained per hectare, as against 980 kilograms on individual farms. The Pavel Tacenco collective, Carcaliu Commune, Galati Regiune, harvested 4,200 kilograms of barley per hectare, as against 800 kilograms harvested at individual farms. In Dochia Commune, Bacau Regiune, a TOZ obtained 1,800 kilograms of autumn wheat per hectare, as against 1,000 kilograms on individual farms.

In 1952, the number of bovines at state farms increased 21 percent, horses 18.4 percent, pigs 90.5 percent, and poultry 33.5 percent over 1951.

At the end of 1952, collectives had 123.9 percent more bovines, 248.6 percent more horses, 251.4 percent more pigs, and 112.6 percent more sheep and poultry than in 1951.

Bovine-fattening stations fulfilled their delivery quotas 106.6 percent in 1952, delivering 21.6 percent more bovines than in 1951. Hog fattening stations delivered 56.6 percent more fattened hogs in 1952 than in 1951.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Ministry of Forestry fulfilled its afforestation plan 110.9 percent, intensifying afforestation work in steam-electric plant zones as well as along the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

The plans for soil improvement and flood control were exceeded.

In forestry, the plan was fulfilled 113.9 percent.

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL